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DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NIPPANI TOWN, BELAGAVI DISTRICT, KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

   Nippani town with a population of 62865 (2011 Census) situated on the National Highway 4 (also Asian Highway No. 47) with a City Municipal Council (CMC) administrating 31 wards is fast growing town in the recent decade. This is the 'Gateway to Maharashtra State' and is a market for commercial activities particularly agro based industry – Beedi (rollup of dried tobacco leaves) preparation. A town irrespective of its size becomes a service and market center because of its engagement with particular type of an economic activity. Consequently, the town grows catering to a variety of higher order functions and services not only fulfilling the requirements of countryside but also beyond countryside market.

   In the present study, an attempt has been made to understand the occupational structure and functional nature of Nippani town. For this, the study relies on secondary data collected from different State Government offices for the two decades 2001 and 2011. Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient, percentage method and cartographic techniques were adopted in the analyses. The analysis reveals that there is very low co-relation with total population and population engage in secondary activity (r = 0.01) on the contrary there is high co-relation with total population and population engaged in tertiary activities (r= 0.85). Working population and population engaged in secondary economic activities shows the lowest co-relationship. In the study area high percentage of working population are engaged tertiary activities.

KEYWORDS: *Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Activities.*

INTRODUCTION

   It is believed that the process of development and economic growth of a region largely depends on human resources, functions and services of town. An urban center gains significance due to its size, specialized economic activity and service providing to its surrounding areas. These centers not only fulfill the functional requirements of countryside but also provide the market for products of countryside. This concept was first envisaged by M. Jefferson (1939) who stated that "Cities do not grow by themselves, countryside sets them up to do tasks and they must be performed as central places".

   The main activity of a person of town is determined on the basis of time he spends in processing of goods and services (Census of India, 1991), persons who are engaged in productive economy for more than six months during entire reference period are related as marginal works. The category of marginal workers forms in itself a separate group which may be present in any of the four categories. Other workers who are engaged in non-economic activity are regarded as non-workers. The working groups are sub-divided into following categories such as primary activities are primarily concerned with activities of agriculture, fishing, hunting, mining and quarrying and exploitation of forest products (Primary activities constitute the total first four categories of 2011 census).

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Secondary workers are mainly concerned with manufacturing including production of energy and construction. Thus secondary work involves changing the raw materials derived from the earth into more useful products thereby increasing utility and value of the material.

The tertiary activity mainly involves transport and trade and also being that profession, personal services, government and administration.

STUDY AREA

Nippani is an important town in Belagavi district of Karnataka state, because of production of the tobacco and manufacturing of Beedi and it situated on the northwest side, easy fast accessibility to it through N. H. 4 (Belagave to Kollapur) has led to urbanization of the town. Belagave is the administrative headquarters of the Nippani town. Total geographical area of Nippani city municipal council is 20 km^2, extending between $16^0 37'$ N to $16^0 42'$ N latitude and $74^0 36'$ E to $74^0 60'$ E longitude and it is 520 meters above the mean sea level(MSL), nearest railway station is Kollapur which is 50km far from town, and distance of 77 form Belagavi city and 39 km from Kolhapur in Maharastra State. Nippani close to the branches of the western Ghats, it enjoys a good rainy season(863.01mm), temperature ranges from 18 to 42 ^{0}C (61to 104 ^{0}C) minimum and maximum temperature oblige.

STUDY AREA OF NIPPANI TOWN,BELAGAVI
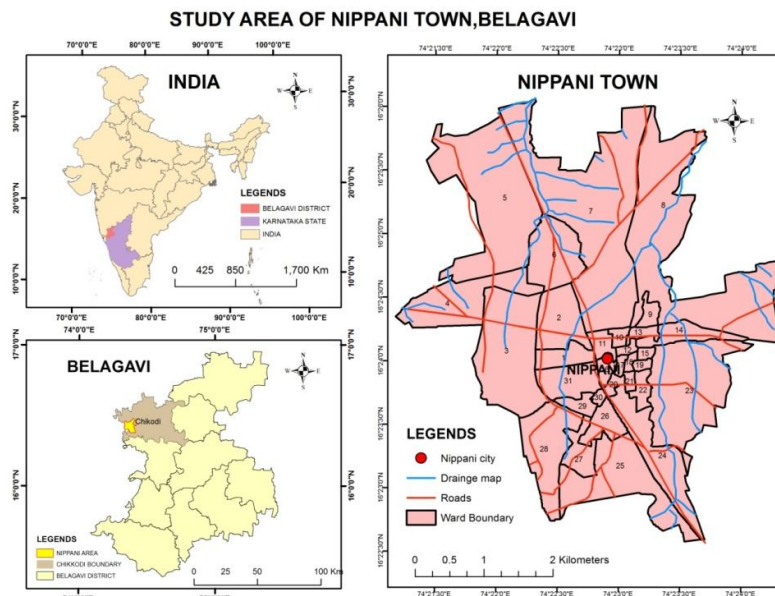
Fig.1

Nippani town Population of 62,865 is Chikodi sub district, and population density of the town is 3111 persons per km^2. 31 wards in the town, no.06 in the most populous ward with population of 3233 and ward no 23 is the least populous ward with population of 944. The paper focuses on interpreting town land use change pattern and growth based on spatial and non-spatial data.(Fig.1)

OBJECTIVES:
The present study covers mainly the following objectives-
1) To observe the ward-wise workers occupied in various occupations.
2) To investigate the occupational arrangement of the Nippani Town.

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DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present investigation is purely based on secondary data collected from census of India 2011 and economic abstract 2011. The Government of India has classified working population into three major groups in 2011; they are main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

To arrive at meaningful conclusions, both quantitative as well as qualitative techniques have been employed. Spearmen's rank order correlation coefficient method has been used for measuring the relationship between population and its occupational components.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The relationship between the urban population, working population and it's there sub components namely primary, secondary and tertiary activities of Nippani town is calculated with the help of Spearman's rank order correlation for 2011 by following formula.

$$P = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

Whereas,   P (rho) is the Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient
              D is the difference in range and
              N is the number of observation

Table-I: Spearman's Rank Order Correlation Coefficient of Town Population, Working Population and its Components.

Factor	2011(rho)
Total Population and Working Population	0.94
Total Population and Population in Primary Activities	0.39
Total Population and Population in Secondary Activities	0.01
Total Population and Population in Tertiary Activities	0.85
Working Population and Population in Primary Activities	0.47
Working Population and Population in Secondary Activities	0.02
Working Population and Population in Tertiary Activities	0.91

Source: Data computed by the Authors

It can be observed from the fact that there is high positive with various demographic components and the total population of town, except primary population with total population and working population. The values are less due to the fact that primary activities are essentially rural oriented i.e. agriculture and hence does not compete with urban activities. Among the three categories of working population tertiary activities have high relationship with working population whereas secondary activities have medium relationship with working population. It reveals that the high proportion of manufacturing, traders, transportation and services in the working population, while the value for primary population with working population is little stronger.

The common features of number of wards are the relationship between the working population and population engaged in primary activities as in the case of Ward No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29. There is high positive relationship between tertiary population on one hand and working population on other. The irregularity of the distribution of the secondary and tertiary population shows the variations in the functional nature of town. Thirty one wards of area under study are plotted on triangular graph based on their proportions of primary, secondary and tertiary activities the rank-wise of wards is used to find out the relationship between size and occupational pattern.

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Table-II: Total population, Total working population and its components of the Nippani Town (2011)

SSL NO	Ward No	Total Population	Working Population and its % to the Total Population		Primary Activities and its % to the Working Population		Secondary Activities and its % to the Working Population		Tertiary Activities and its % to the Working Population	
1	1	1957	687	35.10	29	4.22	24	3.49	634	92.29
2	2	1655	560	33.84	4	0.71	19	3.39	537	95.89
3	3	2392	790	33.03	72	9.11	48	6.08	670	84.81
4	4	2792	733	26.25	117	15.96	37	5.05	579	78.99
5	5	2799	994	35.51	188	18.91	53	5.33	753	75.75
6	6	3233	1198	37.06	62	5.18	40	3.34	1096	91.49
7	7	3174	943	29.71	70	7.42	7	0.74	866	91.83
8	8	2443	794	32.50	199	25.06	130	16.37	465	58.56
9	9	1523	402	26.40	50	12.44	152	37.81	200	49.75
10	10	1597	522	32.69	38	7.28	9	1.72	475	91.00
11	11	2038	641	31.45	18	2.81	55	8.58	568	88.61
12	12	1493	385	25.79	34	8.83	53	13.77	298	77.40
13	13	1803	691	38.33	81	11.72	27	3.91	583	84.37
14	14	2306	685	29.71	61	8.91	8	1.17	616	89.93
15	15	1818	542	29.81	19	3.51	13	2.40	510	94.10
16	16	1232	397	32.22	19	4.79	10	2.52	368	92.70
17	17	1627	446	27.41	4	0.90	64	14.35	378	84.75
18	18	1536	428	27.86	11	2.57	16	3.74	401	93.69
19	19	2019	632	31.30	4	0.63	70	11.08	558	88.29
20	20	2082	775	37.22	36	4.65	12	1.55	727	93.81
21	21	2191	707	32.27	5	0.71	22	3.11	680	96.18
22	22	1517	458	30.19	10	2.18	3	0.66	445	97.16
23	23	944	338	35.81	48	14.20	39	11.54	251	74.26
24	24	2176	692	31.80	43	6.21	26	3.76	623	90.03
25	25	1321	385	29.14	15	3.90	18	4.68	352	91.43
26	26	2542	728	28.64	15	2.06	100	13.74	613	84.20
27	27	1940	486	25.05	3	0.62	21	4.32	462	95.06
28	28	2246	745	33.17	46	6.17	15	2.01	684	91.81
29	29	2351	705	29.99	14	1.99	15	2.13	676	95.89
30	30	1466	401	27.35	5	1.25	67	16.71	329	82.04
31	31	2652	744	28.05	7	0.94	8	1.08	729	97.98
	Total	62865	17126	27.24	1327	7.75	1181	6.90	17126	100.00

Source: Census data-2011

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Table-III : Relative Importance of Wards

Range	Category
Less than 1	Very Low
1-25	Low
25-50	Medium
50-75	High
75 & above	Very High

Primary Activity

The organized data of primary activity of Nippani town as shown in Table-IV indicates that out of 31 wards in the Town, 25 wards viz., Ward No. 1 (3%), 3 (8%), 4 (11%), 5 (13%), 6 (4%), 7 (6%), 8 (20%), 9 (9%), 10 (6%), 11 (1%), 12 (6%), 13 (11%), 14 (8%), 15 (3%), 16 (4%), 18 (2%), 20 (4%), 22 (1%), 23 (11%), 24 (6%), 25 (3%), 26 (1%), 28 (5%), 29 (2%),30 (1%) represents low range (1-25%) of population engaged in primary occupation. Seven Wards with Very Low range (<1%) of percentage of population engaged are Ward No. 2 (0.70%), 17 (0.76%), 19 (0.57%), 21 (0.60%), 27 (0.42%), 30 (0.90%), 31 (0.78%).

Other remaining groups of the table are the gap because of the according to the 2011 censes the less population of the Nippani Town is the engaging the primary Activities. In all these wards, no wards come under high and very high range of primary activity.

Table-IV : Primary Activity under Five Groups

Status of Wards (Class)	Percentage Range of Primary Occupation					Total
	Very Low (< 1%)	Low (1-25%)	Medium (25-50%)	High (50-75%)	Very High (> 75%)	
I	6	25	_	–	–	31
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Class	6	25	_	–	–	**31**

Source: Authors computed from the table No 3.

Secondary Activity

The distribution of secondary activities of town of the study is presented in Table-V, which indicates that 2 wards are having very low and 29 wards are having low proportion of secondary activities i.e. less than 25 percent. There is two wards viz, Ward No. 7 (0.74%), 22 (0.66%) which comes under very low range percent of secondary activity. In these two wards having total developed area, Public and Semi-Public, Commercial (APMC), Industrial, Residences, Residences, Transport and Communications, and park and Open Space this is the structure of the ward No 7 which is having a (0.74%) and the condition of ward No 22 middle part of the ward is having a park, Open Space, and little residence but eastern side is water sheet in that ward which is having (0.66%).

The other wards comes under (1-25%) those wards 29 and all wards having a secondary activity like Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, Repairs in Household industry and Public and Semi-Public, Commercial (APMC), Industrial, Residences, Residences, Transport and Communications, and park and Open Space However Ward No. 30 (17%) is found in high percent of secondary activities respectively. It is pertinent to mention that only three wards have registered in secondary activities.

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Table-V : Secondary Activity under Five Groups

Status of Wards (Class)	Percentage Range of Secondary Occupation					Total
	Very Low (< 1%)	Low (1-25%)	Medium (25-50%)	High (50-75%)	Very High (> 75%)	
I	2	29	–	–	–	31
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Class	2	29	–	–	–	**31**

Source: Authors computed from the table No 3.

Tertiary Activity

The proportion of population engaged in tertiary activities is predominant in town. Among the 31 wards, 28 wards namely Ward No. 1 (82%), 2 (94%), 3 (77%), 4 (79%), 5 (76%), 6 (81%), 7 (85%), 10 (78%), 11 (89%), 12 (77%), 13 (84%), 14 (90%), 15 (94%), 16 (93%), 17 (%), 19 (85%), 20 (94%), 21 (96%), 22 (97%), 24 (90%), 25 (91%), 26 (84%), 27 (95%), 28 (92%), 29 (96%), 30 (82%) and 31 (98%) are located in very high range more than 75 percent of tertiary activity. The remaining three wards namely Ward No. 8 (59%), 9 (50%), and 23 (74%) are located in high range with 50-75 percentage of tertiary activities. And here ward no-8 (59%), 23 (74%) having the total developed area there is the vast plane land and ward no- 9 (50%) is only ward which is having the residential area even though practicing tertiary activity. According to the 2011 census the remaining 29 wards which is having the mare than 75 percentages are engaging huge practicing tertiary activity, however there is vast population are having trade and commercial activities.   The Table-VI indicates that all wards are engaged in administrative, manufacturing, trade and commercial activities.

Table-VI : Tertiary Activity under Five Groups

Status of Wards (Class)	Percentage Range of Tertiary Occupation					Total
	Very Low (< 1%)	Low (1-25%)	Medium (25-50%)	High (50-75%)	Very High (> 75%)	
I	–	–	–	3	28	31
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Class	–	–	–	3	28	**31**

Source: Authors computed from the table No 3.

CONCLUSION

The present study clearly indicates between total population and working population as well as total population and population engaged in tertiary activity, it shows that people are actively involved in manufacturing, trade, commerce and administrative services. Again this shows how weak industrially and stand thus seek strategies for development. Town having low level of primary activity, to minimize the disparity in functional activity in the town it is essential to encourage the activities of household industries and manufacturing.

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